



Health and Sanitary Circumstances  
of the North East Salop United Districts

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ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

*Medical Officer of Health*

1961—1966

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NEWPORT URBAN DISTRICT    •    OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT  
WELLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT    •    WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT  
SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT

ADDENDUM.

Page 15.

The figures for "Post War Housing  
provided for Old People" for Newport  
U.D.C. should read:

44 Bungalows, 24 Flats and  
20 Dwellings with Warden service.

Page 25.

The word "attestors" on the penultimate  
line should read "arrestors".

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# North East Salop United Districts Joint Committee

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## LIST OF MEMBERS, 1966

### CHAIRMAN

MR. A. H. JONES

#### *Newport Urban District*

MRS. S. A. SANDIFORD  
MR. D. T. WILBRAHAM

#### *Oakengates Urban District*

MR. J. H. DAVIES  
MR. F. WOOD  
MR. J. N. WORRALL

#### *Wellington Urban District*

MR. P. H. BOTT  
MRS. J. C. DAVIDSON  
MR. A. E. GRIFFITHS, C.C.

#### *Shifnal Rural District*

MR. J. L. OWEN  
MR. G. H. JAMES  
MR. W. R. TURNOCK

#### *Wellington Rural District*

MR. L. BULLOCK  
MR. H. W. DRAPER  
MR. R. HUTCHINSON, J.P.  
MR. A. H. JONES  
MR. J. B. STEVENS

### OFFICERS

#### Medical Officer of Health

DR. H. S. BURY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

#### Public Health Inspectors

K. A. GRIFFITHS, M.A.P.H.I., Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Newport U.D.C.  
J. LEAR, M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Newport U.D.C.  
A. H. JOHNSTONE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager, Oakengates U.D.C.  
L. K. G. PHILLIPS, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Oakengates U.D.C.  
J. K. ADDISON, M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.  
W. A. BARCHI, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.  
N. H. PEEL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Shifnal R.D.C.  
B. J. GLEAVES, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector, Shifnal R.D.C.  
J. W. S. STEWART, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector, Shifnal R.D.C.  
H. WALL, M.A.P.H.I., Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.  
D. S. FRY, M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.  
J. T. COPE, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.  
B. D. ROGERSON, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.

#### Clerk

MR. J. BROUGH



## *To the Chairman and Members of the Constituent Authorities*

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My predecessor, Dr. W. A. M. Stewart, retired in October 1961, and this post has been vacant until my appointment in May, 1966. During the intervening period medical advice has been made available to the districts by the County Medical Officer and his staff, and statutory functions, such as those under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, have been performed by him or his Deputy.

Notifications of infectious disease had reached a very low level when I arrived and probably did not reflect the real incidence. The Chief Public Health Inspectors of the constituent districts had, however, continued the work of the public health departments at a very high level of efficiency and are to be congratulated on the general progress made in sanitation and housing conditions during the period. In the meantime, Dawley Urban District Council and Market Drayton Urban and Rural District Councils have withdrawn from the Joint Committee and the area now covered by the Committee is as indicated on Page 1.

When sanitary authorities were first formed their primary function was to combat pestilence and famine which threatened human survival. We have now progressed to a point where we can think in terms of positive health and direct our efforts increasingly towards improving the quality of human life. However, the basic requirements of public health still remain and are as important as ever, although in these days they are generally taken for granted. First in importance are a sufficient supply of wholesome food and water, the removal of waste products by drainage and scavenging, the provision of hygienic housing, the control of infection and, in an industrial society, there is need also for a control in industrial working conditions and regulations for the handling of harmful substances. More recently it is becoming increasingly recognised that in addition there is need for a clean atmosphere and for the absence of stress caused by excessive noise and other irritants. Looking to the future we should now be preparing to move from an era of preventing ill-health towards an era of promoting positive health. Such things as providing really comfortable homes, creating a beautiful and stimulating environment, providing full recreational and cultural facilities to meet all needs and making special provision for minority groups such as the physically and mentally disabled and socially inadequate.

I am, your obedient servant,

H. S. BURY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The area covered by the five authorities forms a well-balanced community consisting of an extensive urban centre, formed by the Urban Districts of Wellington and Oakengates with the intervening industrial parts of the Wellington Rural District at Hadley, Ketley and Donnington. The economy is based upon a very ancient mining and iron producing industry which had for many years been declining but has been revitalised since the last war by the introduction of new industry, particularly the large Engineering Works of Joseph Sankey and Sons and the Royal Ordnance Depot at Donnington.

To the east, north and west the rural parts of the Wellington Rural District and Shifnal Rural District consist mostly of rich agricultural land. To the south the area is bordered by the beautiful wooded country surrounding the Wrekin, and by the Urban District of Dawley. Newport continues to play its role of a rural market town, assisted by one large factory engaged in the making of valves. In the south, Shifnal is also a market town and Albrighton, near the Staffordshire border, has rapidly developed as a dormitory area for Wolverhampton, assisted by the R.A.F. Station at Cosford.

Employment has increased rapidly in recent years, the rate being more than twice that for Great Britain as a whole. Population growth has been sustained and a great deal of house building has taken place. This was very urgently needed, not only because of the population increase, but because of the very high proportion of old houses in the district. For instance in Oakengates 23% of the houses are still pre 1881, although now over 50% are post-war.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

Since 1960 the following boundary changes have taken place:

<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Area gained: approximate population</i>	<i>Area lost: approximate population</i>	<i>Nett gain or loss in population</i>
Newport U.D.C. . .	60	0	60 gain
Oakengates U.D.C. .	0	24	24 lost
Shifnal R.D.C. . .	0	997	997 lost
Wellington R.D.C.	395	1,600	1,205 lost

## LOCAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Population (Estimated) . .	5,420	15,450	16,300	15,950	26,680
No. of inhabited houses . .	1,773	5,499	5,159	4,454	8,678
Rateable Value . . . .	£206,890	£276,909	£692,386	£527,304	£1,349,844
Product of 1d. rate . .	£869	£2,030	£2,732	£2,200	£5,079
No. of persons per acre . .	6.83	6.44	7.1	0.4	0.47

# VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1966

	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	<i>England and Wales (Rates only)</i>
<i>Live Births:</i>						
Male: Legitimate .. ..	59	150	127	161	304	
Illegitimate .. ..	3	6	5	12	23	
Female: Legitimate .. ..	56	167	153	141	235	
Illegitimate .. ..	3	8	11	6	13	
Total: Legitimate .. ..	115	317	280	302	539	
Illegitimate .. ..	6	14	16	18	36	
Crude Birth Rate .. ..	22.7	22.0	18.3	20.3	22.1	17.7
Comparable Birth Rate ..	21.1	21.1	21.9	21.5	22.5	
<i>Still Births:</i>						
Legitimate .. ..	2	9	3	4	14	
Illegitimate .. ..	0	0	0	0	1	
Total .. ..	2	9	3	4	15	
Still Birth Rate .. ..	16.5	27.2	10.1	12.5	26.1	15.4
<i>Deaths:</i>						
Male .. ..	42	79	101	77	151	
Female .. ..	23	75	81	58	115	
Total .. ..	65	154	182	135	266	
Crude Rate .. ..	12.0	9.8	11.2	8.5	10.0	11.7
Comparable Rate .. ..	12.4	11.3	11.8	12.8	13.5	
Maternal Deaths .. ..	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Deaths of Infants:</i>						
During first week .. ..	2	0	1	2	6	
Second to fourth week ..	2	0	2	3	7	
Second to twelfth month ..	2	0	5	4	15	
Total, first year .. ..	6	0	8	9	28	
Infant mortality rate ..	16.5	0	16.9	12.5	26.1	19.0
Neo-natal mortality rate ..	16.5	0	6.8	9.4	12.2	12.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate	16.5	0	3.4	6.2	10.4	11.1
Peri-natal mortality rate* ..	33.1	27.2	13.5	18.7	36.5	26.3

\*Peri-natal mortality rate is the number of still births and deaths during the first week of life per thousand total births and is a sensitive indicator of the state of health of expectant mothers and the efficiency of the maternity services.



### Causes of Deaths, 1966

	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .. .. .	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .. .. .	2	0	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	3	0	4	1	7	1	2	0	8	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .. .. .	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	3	1	5	8	15	8	10	3	14	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1
Diabetes .. .. .	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	2	2	7	16	10	16	10	10	22	27
Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	9	4	23	12	18	10	16	12	36	13
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. ..	1	2	2	5	2	2	3	2	2	2
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	14	4	6	8	8	8	2	8	13	14
Other Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	3	1	4	7	5	5	4	4	7	2
Influenza .. .. .	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	0	0	4	1	8	3	2	3	10	5
Bronchitis .. .. .	2	3	5	1	6	4	4	1	14	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. ..	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	3	4	6	5	4	8	8	6	6	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	0	0	2	4	3	2	1	0	2	1
All Other Accidents .. .. .	0	0	0	1	2	1	6	0	6	3
Suicide .. .. .	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Total All Causes .. .. .</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>115</b>
Deaths under the age of 1 year .. .. .	1	1	0	0	4	1	3	1	7	8
Deaths between 1 year and 15 years .. ..	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	3
Deaths between 15 years and 44 years ..	1	0	3	4	4	5	6	0	7	8

### Causes of Deaths under 1 year

Pneumonia .. .. .	5
Bronchitis .. .. .	1
Other Respiratory Disease .. .. .	1
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	5
Other causes .. .. .	13
Accident .. .. .	1

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

### NEWPORT U.D.C.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Live Births .. .. .	76	103	107	115	115	121
Comparable Birth Rate .. .. .	16.70	21.43	21.53	20.83	20.41	22.7
Still Births .. .. .	4	0	0	3	1	2
Still Birth Rate .. .. .	50	0	0	24.8	8.2	16.5
Infant Deaths .. .. .	0	4	2	1	3	2
Infant Death Rate .. .. .	0	38.83	18.7	8.7	26.09	16.5
Neo-Natal Deaths .. .. .	0	3	2	1	0	2
Neo-Natal Death Rate .. .. .	0	29.13	18.7	8.7	0	16.5
Maternal Deaths .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Deaths .. .. .	51	62	58	60	58	65
Comparable Death Rate .. .. .	9.72	12.37	9.79	11.34	11.29	12.00

# VITAL STATISTICS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS—*continued*

## OAKENGATES U.D.C.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Live Births .. ..	203	233	258	303	300	331
Comparable Birth Rate ..	16.68	18.82	19.58	20.88	19.41	22.00
Still Births .. ..	6	4	5	5	8	9
Still Birth Rate .. ..	28.8	12.6	19.0	16.2	26.1	27.2
Infant Deaths .. ..	4	6	6	7	6	0
Infant Death Rate .. ..	19.70	25.75	23.3	23.1	20.00	0
Neo-Natal Deaths .. ..	2	5	5	4	5	0
Neo-Natal Death Rate ..	9.85	21.46	19.4	13.2	16.67	0
Maternal Deaths .. ..	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Deaths .. ..	125	134	144	132	151	182
Comparable Death Rate ..	11.19	11.79	11.34	9.48	12.83	9.8

## WELLINGTON U.D.C.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Live Births .. ..	233	259	303	290	314	296
Comparable Birth Rate ..	16.10	17.05	20.44	18.98	20.09	18.3
Still Births .. ..	4	8	9	5	5	3
Still Birth Rate .. ..	16.8	29.0	22.8	17.8	15.5	10.1
Infant Deaths .. ..	5	5	6	9	7	5
Infant Death Rate .. ..	21.46	19.31	19.8	31.0	22.29	16.9
Neo-Natal Deaths .. ..	2	5	4	3	4	2
Neo-Natal Death Rate ..	8.58	19.31	13.2	10.3	12.74	6.8
Maternal Deaths .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Deaths .. ..	176	162	156	172	190	182
Comparable Death Rate ..	12.92	12.58	10.63	11.04	12.75	11.2

## SHIFNAL R.D.C.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Live Births .. ..	237	231	289	306	256	320
Comparable Birth Rates ..	17.93	16.94	20.14	21.66	17.41	20.3
Still Births .. ..	5	7	0	3	2	4
Still Birth Rate .. ..	20.6	29.0	0	9.7	7.7	12.5
Infant Deaths .. ..	9	3	8	6	0	4
Infant Death Rate .. ..	37.97	12.99	27.7	19.6	0	12.5
Neo-Natal Deaths .. ..	7	1	6	3	0	3
Neo-Natal Death Rate ..	29.54	4.33	20.8	9.8	0	9.4
Maternal Deaths .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Deaths .. ..	107	117	113	110	126	135
Comparable Death Rate ..	9.76	10.74	10.28	10.17	12.28	8.5

## WELLINGTON R.D.C.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Live Births .. ..	491	486	515	561	575	575
Comparable Birth Rate ..	19.60	18.92	19.88	21.08	20.97	22.1
Still Births .. ..	8	11	12	15	10	15
Still Birth Rate .. ..	16.0	22.0	22.7	26.7	17.1	26.1
Infant Deaths .. ..	12	15	11	12	9	15
Infant Death Rate .. ..	24.44	30.86	21.4	21.4	15.65	26.1
Neo-Natal Deaths .. ..	10	10	6	6	7	7
Neo-Natal Death Rate ..	20.37	20.58	11.7	10.7	12.17	12.2
Maternal Deaths .. ..	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total Deaths .. ..	243	231	285	110	227	266
Comparable Death Rate ..	11.83	10.76	14.92	7.21	11.14	22.1

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE AREA**

### **1. PROVIDED BY SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL**

#### **Care of Mothers and Young Children**

##### *(a) Child Welfare Centres:*

Senior Social Club, Curriers Lane, Shifnal\*  
Turreff Hall, Donnington\*  
The Humbers, Donnington\*  
Haygate Road, Wellington  
Boyne House, Beaumaris Road, Newport  
Stafford Road, Oakengates

\*Sessional use of premises owned by other organisations.

Dental clinic facilities for children below the upper limit of compulsory school age and for expectant and nursing mothers are provided at the Wellington and Newport Centres.

Facilities are provided at the Wellington Centre for Family Planning Clinics conducted by the Wellington Branch of the Family Planning Association.

##### *(b) Care of Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children:*

The Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare acts as Agent for the County Council and the services of the Moral Welfare Worker are available to those in need of advice or assistance.

##### *(c) Distribution of Welfare Foods:*

National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets are available at the Child Welfare Centres and these are supplemented by local distribution points which include certain small post offices, shops and private houses.

#### **Midwifery and Home Nursing Services**

District Nurse Midwives, who are employed by the County Council for attendance upon patients in their own homes, are listed in the current telephone directory under the heading “Nurses—Shropshire” and set out in alphabetical order of the address of the nurse.

#### **Health Visiting**

In the area of the Joint Committee the County Council provide the service of full-time Health Visitors (Qualified Nurses who hold the Health Visitor's Certificate) who attend the Child Welfare Centres and visit children under five years of age in their own homes. The advice of the Health Visitors upon any aspect of child care, the prevention of illness, care of the aged, etc., is freely available. These officers are listed in the telephone directory under “Salop County Council—Health Department”.

#### **Vaccination and Immunisation**

Protection is offered to pre-school and school children against Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis, which can be administered by the child's family doctor or by a County Council Medical Officer at a clinic or school.

In addition, protection against Tuberculosis is available, at sessions conducted in schools, to children of thirteen years and over.

For travellers to certain areas abroad, whether children or adults, the County Health Department, The Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury (Telephone Shrewsbury 52211, Ext. 442) is a Designated Centre for Vaccination against Yellow Fever, which is available by appointment only and for which a charge is made.



### **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care**

(i) A wide range of nursing aids—from hydraulic patient lifters, wheelchairs with lifting apparatus, etc., to back-rests and bed pans are available from the County Health Department to assist in the nursing of patients in their own homes.

Ordinarily requests for such items are made by the Doctor or District Nurse but direct enquiry from patients or their relatives receives attention. A charge is made for certain larger items where the patient is able to pay.

Special pads are available, on the recommendations of Doctors or Nurses, for bedfast incontinent patients and special garments with absorbant pads for ambulant incontinent patients.

*Note.*—Wheelchairs and special appliances for the permanent personal use of patients are supplied under arrangements made by the Ministry of Health upon the recommendation of Hospital Consultants.

(ii) The hospital treatment of Tuberculosis, as with any other condition, is the responsibility of the Hospital Authorities but assistance in the management of patients at home, and arrangements for examination of contacts by the Consultant Chest Physicians, are part of the Health Visitor's duties. Extra nourishment may be supplied where the financial circumstances of the patient so require.

(iii) Recuperative convalescence may be arranged for patients recovering from illness and no longer in need of medical or nursing treatment and charges are made for this service in accordance with the patient's ability to pay.

### **Domestic Help Service**

A Home Help Office is maintained at the Child Welfare Centre in Haygate Road, Wellington, and persons in need of help may apply there in person or contact the County Health Department direct or through a member of the Nursing or Health Visiting Staff. Charges may be assessed in accordance with the applicant's financial resources.

### **Mental Health Service**

The functions of the County Council under the Mental Health Act, 1959, in respect of patients who are, or have been, suffering from mental disorder, are, very broadly:

- (a) the provision, equipment and maintenance of residential accommodation;
- (b) the provision of centres or other facilities for training or occupation;
- (c) the appointment of officers to act as Mental Welfare Officers;
- (d) the exercise of functions in respect of persons placed under guardianship;
- (e) the provision of ancillary or supplementary services for the prevention of mental disorder or for the care of mentally disordered persons.

A Junior Training Centre is provided at Wellington and Shrewsbury where there is also a rehabilitation hostel for female patients recovering from mental illness.

The County Council's mental welfare officers are responsible for home visiting of patients who are mentally ill or who are sub-normal or severely sub-normal. Excellent co-operation exists between these officers and the Consultant Psychiatrists, General Practitioners and all agencies, both statutory and voluntary, who combine to serve the needs of the patients.

### **Ambulance Service**

The Ambulance Service is operated from a Central Control which is manned throughout the twenty-four hours at the Headquarters in Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury—Telephone No. 6331—to which all requests for ambulance transport in the area of the Joint Committee should be made.

A local Ambulance Station is maintained at Donnington.



### School Health Service

This service is provided by the County Council under the Education Act, 1944, and covers:

Routine medical inspection  
School clinics  
Handicapped children (ascertainment and special education):  
Deaf; Blind; E.S.N.; Maladjusted; Physically handicapped.  
School Dental Service  
Milk and meals  
Hygiene in school buildings  
Immunisation and vaccination

### Registered Nursing Homes in the Area

*Address:* .. .. Priory Nursing Home, Springhill, Wellington  
*Matron* .. .. Mrs. S. A. Stokes  
*Telephone* .. .. Wellington 2535  
*Number of Beds* .. General: 16. Maternity: Nil

### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948—Premises Registered in the Area

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Permitted Number of Children</i>
"Madhatters", Powder Lane, Wellington .. ..	10
Garrison Nursery, Humbers Lane, Donnington .. ..	16
Cosford Day Nursery, R.A.F. Cosford .. ..	36
Donnington Recreation Ground Pavilion .. ..	25

### Services Provided under the National Assistance Act by the County Welfare Department

I am grateful to Mr. F. G. Fawcett, County Welfare Officer, for the following information:

#### A. Residential Accommodation:

Audley House, Audley Avenue, Newport .. 118 beds (including a unit of 20 beds and cots for temporary accommodation)  
Far Croft, North Road, Wellington .. .. 37 beds  
Summercroft, Turreff Avenue, Donnington .. 50 beds

#### B. Grouped Dwellings and Flatlets:

Shifnal R.D.C. .. .. Albrighton .. .. 22 units  
Wellington R.D.C. .. .. Lawndale, Donnington .. .. 13 units  
Willow Court, Donnington .. .. 24 units  
Sandbrook Estate, Ketley .. .. 19 units  
Haybridge Hall, Hadley .. .. 20 units  
Newport U.D.C. .. .. Hallcroft Close .. .. 20 units  
Oakengates U.D.C. .. .. Newfield House .. .. 24 units

#### C. W.R.V.S. Flatlets:

Portway House, Wellington .. .. 9 units  
Parville House, Wellington .. .. 16 units

#### D. Almshouses:

High Ercall Hospital

The properties under A, B and C are the responsibility of the local authorities or voluntary committees, but the Welfare Department is interested both financially and otherwise.

#### E. Domiciliary Services:

Domiciliary services for the elderly, blind, deaf and handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act, 1948, are provided by the Welfare Department from this office.

#### F. Meals on Wheels:

The local authorities and ourselves are interested in the provision of meals-on-wheels in nearly every part of the county.

## 2. PROVIDED BY THE BIRMINGHAM REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

### (A) Managed by the Shrewsbury Group Hospital Management Committee

Full district hospital facilities are provided at the Royal Salop Infirmary and at Copthorne Hospital. This is supplemented by local services provided at the Wrekin and Wellington Cottage Hospitals.

#### *Wrekin Hospital, Wellington:*

<i>Clinics held</i>		<i>Clinic</i>		<i>Consultant</i>
Monday morning	..	Geriatric	.. ..	Dr. A. Bane
				Dr. A. R. Khan
		Dermatological	.. ..	Dr. A. B. Shrank
		Chest	.. ..	Dr. P. E. Perceval
				Dr. A. Myres
Monday afternoon	..	Surgical	.. ..	Mr. D. Lincoln Lewis
		Chest	.. ..	Dr. P. E. Perceval
		Dermatological (Biopsies)	..	Dr. A. B. Shrank
Tuesday morning	..	Surgical	.. ..	Mr. M. W. F. Dunning
		Medical	.. ..	Dr. C. L. Stote
		Orthopaedic	.. ..	Mr. G. K. Rose
				Mr. R. S. Cowie
Tuesday afternoon	..	Gynaecology	.. ..	Mr. H. G. Wolskel
		Psychiatric	.. ..	Dr. F. Kane
				Dr. Barker (monthly)
Wednesday morning	..	Dermatological	.. ..	Dr. A. B. Shrank
		Paediatric	.. ..	Dr. J. Macauley
		Orthodontic	.. ..	Mr. Scott (commences 5th June, 1967)
Wednesday afternoon	..	Chest	.. ..	Dr. P. E. Perceval
		Dental	.. ..	Mr. H. P. Britten
Thursday morning	..	After-care	.. ..	Orthopaedic Sisters
		Ante-natal	.. ..	Dr. J. G. Mann
				Dr. Davis
		Medical	.. ..	Dr. A. W. J. Houghton
Thursday afternoon	..	Dermatological	.. ..	Dr. A. B. Shrank
		Orthopaedic	.. ..	Mr. Graff (alternate Thursdays)
Friday morning	..	Ante-natal	.. ..	Dr. J. G. Mann
Friday afternoon	..	Gynaecology	.. ..	Mr. S. Burke
		Psychiatric	.. ..	Dr. F. Kane
				Dr. S. Lucas

#### *Wrekin Hospital and Wellington Cottage Hospital:*

Allocated beds and other ancillary services.

##### *Wellington Cottage Hospital:*

General Practitioner Unit	..	18 beds (including one private and one amenity bed)
Ancillary services	.. ..	First aid to minor accident and emergency patients

##### *Wrekin Hospital:*

Beds	.. ..	26 pre-convalescent
		24 maternity
		29 female geriatric
		27 male geriatric
		21 chest
		<hr/> 127 <hr/>

##### Ancillary services:

Outpatients' Department	..	Monday afternoon	..	Audiometrician attends for hearing aid repairs
		Tuesday morning	..	Pathological technician
				Electrocardiograph technician (Mrs. Garrett)
		Wednesday morning	..	Dietician (Miss Huender) (last Wednesday in month)
				Relaxation classes in Physiotherapy Department
		Thursday morning	..	Surgical fitters attend
				Electrocardiograph technician (Mrs. Garrett)
		Thursday afternoon	..	Audiometrician attends
		Friday morning	..	Mass Radiography—Wolverhampton unit
				Pathological technician

General X-ray facilities for general practitioners and consultants.

Physiotherapy Department facilities for the treatment of patients referred by Consultants.

*Venereal Diseases:* One clinic is maintained at No. 1 Belmont, Shrewsbury, where treatment is free and confidential. Clinics are held as follows and no appointment is needed:

Males .. Tuesday and Friday .. 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.  
 Females .. Monday .. .. 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.  
                   Thursday .. .. 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

In addition there is a small local hospital at Newport managed by the Stafford Group Hospital Management Committee and a cottage hospital at Shifnal managed by the Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee. Also the R.A.F. Hospital at Cosford receives civilian patients by arrangement with the Ministry of Defence and provides a very useful relief for the surgical waiting lists of other hospitals in the district. It also provides a very valuable casualty service for the area. Accident cases from the Oakengates/Wellington area have to be taken into Shrewsbury.

### 3. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SALOP EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The services of a family doctor are provided to all persons by the County of Salop Executive Council. Thirty-two general practitioners practice from premises in the area. Most of the doctors have joint groups and some groups have provided themselves with up-to-date premises. The population, therefore, have a good choice of the type of practice which they prefer, although this is slightly restricted as the area is an "under-doctored" one. The Executive Council also provide dental, pharmaceutical and ophthalmic services.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	4	4	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	9	6	0	0	0	0	11	15	5	4
Measles .. ..	17	6	12	18	24	31	10	10	115	86
Dysentery .. ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ac. Poliomyelitis .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ac. Pneumonia .. ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Ac. Encephalitis .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Food Poisoning .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Smallpox .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tuberculosis:										
Respiratory .. ..	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	0
Non-respiratory .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

As can be seen from the above table, the incidence of notified infectious disease was low.

The number of cases of whooping cough notified from Newport and Shifnal is disappointing. However with the continued increase on the efficiency of the vaccine and its more regular use, this disease should join Diphtheria as an entirely prevented disease.

### INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961—1966

				<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1961			7	1	6	28	9	41
	1962			2	1	14	62	15	94
	1963			3	7	7	34	10	61
	1964			0	2	10	7	6	25
	1965			11	6	52	18	26	113
	1966			2	2	3	6	5	18
Whooping Cough .. ..	1961			4	1	17	23	5	50
	1962			9	0	0	7	14	30
	1963			12	1	3	34	15	65
	1964			3	0	0	20	14	37
	1965			0	1	0	8	0	9
	1966			15	0	0	26	9	50



INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961—1966—continued

						Newport U.D.C.	Oakengates U.D.C.	Wellington U.D.C.	Shifnal R.D.C.	Wellington R.D.C.	Total
Measles	..	..	..	..	1961	133	375	147	338	527	1,520
					1962	45	6	49	50	89	239
					1963	61	138	156	322	265	944
					1964	16	45	108	191	143	503
					1965	68	127	42	225	284	746
					1966	23	30	55	20	201	329
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1961	0	5	2	39	9	55
					1962	1	0	2	26	1	30
					1963	1	0	5	15	1	22
					1964	1	0	3	14	5	23
					1965	1	0	2	14	1	18
					1966	0	1	0	6	0	7
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	1961	0	0	0	1	0	1
					1962	1	2	0	2	5	10
					1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1964	0	0	0	7	0	7
					1965	0	0	0	2	1	3
					1966	0	0	1	0	0	1
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	1961	0	0	0	3	0	3
					1962	0	0	0	0	1	1
					1963	0	1	1	2	0	4
					1964	0	0	0	1	1	2
					1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1966	1	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	1961	1	0	0	0	0	1
					1962	0	0	0	0	1	1
					1963	0	0	0	0	1	1
					1964	0	0	0	1	0	1
					1965	2	0	0	0	0	2
					1966	0	0	0	1	0	1
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	..	..	..	..	1961	0	0	0	0	1	1
					1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	1961	1	0	0	1	0	2
					1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	1961	0	0	0	0	1	1
					1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	1961	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1962	0	1	0	0	0	1
					1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1965	0	0	0	3	0	3
					1966	0	0	1	0	1	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	1961	0	0	0	1	2	3
					1962	0	0	0	2	0	2
					1963	1	0	0	0	2	3
					1964	0	0	0	1	2	3
					1965	0	1	1	1	1	4
					1966	0	0	0	3	0	3
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	..	..	..	..	1961	0	7	5	0	7	19
					1962	0	3	3	2	6	14
					1963	0	0	2	1	7	10
					1964	0	3	2	1	10	16
					1965	0	5	3	2	2	12
					1966	0	1	4	0	3	8
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	..	..	..	..	1961	0	0	0	1	1	2
					1962	1	0	0	1	1	3
					1963	0	1	0	0	4	5
					1964	0	0	1	0	2	3
					1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1966	0	0	0	0	0	0



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

### Water

In 1963 the East Shropshire Water Board took over responsibility for public water supplies in the whole area except for a small part of Shifnal Rural District which is supplied by Wolverhampton Borough.

The prolonged delay in making arrangements for the adjustment of the amount of fluoride in the water to the recommended level is causing a great deal of suffering to the public, especially children, and a vast amount of expenditure on dental services which could be prevented. It has been irrefutably demonstrated that fluoride deficiency in water supplies causes a greatly increased incidence of dental caries; it is hoped that the Board will take energetic action to deal with the matter.

I am indebted to Mr. Frank Earnshaw, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer to the East Shropshire Water Board, for the following report:

“As far as I am aware, the quantity of water supplied within your district has been perfectly adequate, during the past year, to meet requirements. The quality has also been of a high standard, with the possible exception of Wellington, which is supplied with water of a relatively high chloride content.

With the exception of certain parts of the Wellington Rural District the entire area is served with piped water supplies. Bacteriological examinations are made, at the sources, at weekly intervals and I enclose a summary of the results during 1966. You will note from these that the Woodfield source is subject to limited pollution at times of heavy rain, and on occasions is not completely rectified by chlorination. The reason for this is that chlorination is kept at the lowest possible level in an attempt to avoid consumer complaints of chlorinous taste. This schedule also indicates the numbers of samples obtained during the year.

There is only a nominal natural fluoride content in the water, which in all cases is recorded as less than 0.2 ppm.

We have no evidence of plumbo-solvent action from the water supplied but occasional instances have been noted in increases in copper following the utilisation of new service pipes. This has been overcome, however, in recent years by modification in the method of manufacturing copper pipe.

The normal action to overcome contamination is to increase the chlorine dose to a suitable level and adjustments are made to effect this during the year.

I enclose recent chemical analyses of all the sources within your area which I think you will find self explanatory.

There are no firm plans for increasing the fluoride content to the optimum level but the Board has been requested by the County Council to provide them with outline estimates and proposals for the installation of the necessary plant. At the present time it would not be practicable to introduce fluoride efficiently but I anticipate that, following certain reorganisations of sources, now in progress, it should be possible to add fluoride to the water distributed in your area by about 1970”.

East Shropshire Water Board—Bacteriological Results January—December, 1966

Source	Borehole Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Date	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. coli.
Woodfield ..	1	49	10	12. 1.66	1	0
	1			9. 2.66	2	0
	2			9. 3.66	2	0
	2 & 3			4. 7.66	2	0
	1			12.11.66	2	0
	2			2.12.66	1	0
	3			2.12.66	2	0
	3			5.12.66	2	0
	3			23.12.66	2	0
Shifnal ..	2	49	1	22.12.66	1	0
Newport ..	—	49	1	11.11.66	2	0
Lilleshall ..	—	49	1	23. 7.66	16	0
Sheriffhales	—	50	0	—	—	—

<i>District</i>	<i>Domestic Properties</i>		<i>Population</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Supplied by Board direct</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Supplied by Board direct</i>
<i>Central:</i>				
Wellington R.D.C.	8,230	7,369	26,880	24,300
Wellington U.D.C.	4,867	4,860	15,580	15,558
Dawley U.D.C. . .	3,384	3,377*	10,480	10,459
Oakengates U.D.C.	4,658	4,658	13,930	13,930
Shifnal R.D.C. . .	2,385	2,184	7,640	7,000
Wenlock M.B. . .	5,107	4,985†	15,050	14,500
Newport U.D.C. . .	1,697	1,696	5,080	5,077
				—90,824

Estimated from information received from district public health inspectors and statistics published in Shropshire Local Government Finance, 1965.

*Note.*—Houses at Ministry of Defence establishments are not included in these figures.

\*Including 333 supplied by standpipes.

†Including 178 supplied by standpipes.

*Chemical Analyses.*—Typical analyses for the various districts are set out below:

#### Chemical Content

	<i>Wellington (Woodfield)</i>	<i>Oakengates (Sheriffhales)</i>	<i>Donnington (Lilleshall)</i>	<i>Dawley and Shifnal (Shifnal)</i>	<i>Madeley (Beckbury)</i>
pH . . . . .	7.5	7.52	7.24	7.52	7.52
Chloride (Cl) . . . . .	300	30.0	120.0	25.0	64.0
Ammonia Free and Saline . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0
Ammonia Albuminoid (N) . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0
Nitrate (N) . . . . .	1.7	9.46	8.80	9.24	9.44
Nitrite (N) . . . . .	0.008	0	.006	0	0.012
Oxygen Dissolved . . . . .	7.92	0	9.28	0	0
Oxygen Absorbed . . . . .	0.26	0.12	0.24	0.92	0.72
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) . . . . .	256	182.0	216	214	218
Total Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) . . . . .	414	240	266	262	184
Calcium (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) . . . . .	340	222	232	158	134
Non-Carbonate Hardness . . . . .	158	48.0	50	48.0	0
Free Carbon Dioxide . . . . .	3.60	1.6	8.8	5.6	3.4
Iron (Fe) . . . . .	0.0	0.05	Absent	Absent	0.075
Aluminium (Al) . . . . .	Absent	Absent	0.08	Absent	Absent
Lead (Pb) . . . . .	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Manganese (Mn) . . . . .	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent



## Housing

Good housing is a basic essential of health.

Slum clearance has progressed apace during the last two decades as is shown by the statistics of the various authorities. Fortunately the increased affluence today has encouraged people to seek better living conditions of their own volition and it is now the ambition of every family to live in a decent house. Very few houses now remain in the district which could be called “unfit for human habitation” in the old sense, but people are now quite rightly demanding amenities providing comfort and convenience as well as basic sanitary essentials. This is to be encouraged as these factors improve the quality of human life.

Many families are now in a position financially to purchase their own house but there will always be a considerable section of the community who are not happy as property owners and all the responsibility and anxiety it entails. There is, therefore, continued pressure on the housing waiting lists of the local housing authorities. The economic health of the country depends upon a flexible and mobile labour force to meet the needs of the second industrial revolution and until there is a choice of houses to rent in all parts of the country this will not be achieved. We must, therefore, expect many more years in which “housing” will be one of the chief preoccupations of local government.

The providing of accommodation suitable for old people has taken on a special importance recently. There are now many frail old people, especially widows, in the community. Accommodation specially adapted to their needs enables them to maintain themselves independently much longer than would otherwise be the case, thus saving a great deal of public expenditure and greatly increasing their enjoyment of life.

Post-war Housing provided for Old People

	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Dwellings with Warden Service</i>
Newport U.D.C. ..	31	8	0
Oakengates U.D.C. ..	120	24	0
Wellington U.D.C. ..	32	39	44
Shifnal R.D.C. ..	129	22	0
Wellington R.D.C. ..	220	89	30

## Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The position in the area is not entirely satisfactory. Several sewers overflow following heavy rain, causing a constant threat to health. This is particularly so in Wellington Rural District.

New disposal works are needed in Wellington Urban and Rural and in Shifnal Rural Districts where further housing development is being held up by the fact that works are already overloaded. The new works at Newport, completed in 1964, have proved satisfactory.

N.B.—The work of the Central Laboratory does not include Oakengates U.D.C.

I am indebted to Mr. Peter Ward, M.I.S.P., A.M.I.P.H.E., of the Chemist Joint Committee, for the following report:

“The standard of effluent purity from the numerous water pollution control works in the area has in general been maintained at a high level. The few exceptions are those plants where extensions or new works are under construction or in the design stages.

Maintenance and supervision of plants and equipment has improved in most areas.

Experimental work on the design of small sewage works is still continuing and is directed towards reduction in maintenance costs and production of satisfactory effluents.

Work has also started on an investigation of the character of septic tank sludges and liquors in order to obtain data for the design of centralised installations for the purification and disposal of these wastes. The disposal of these wastes on farm land is becoming less acceptable.

The last year has been notable for the introduction by the Severn River Authority of extra standards of effluent purity for new or revised Consents. These new standards are for toxic chemicals which affect life in the rivers or the quality of water abstracted for drinking purposes. More stringent standards for organic pollution are also being proposed which will involve still greater expenditure on construction of plant and control of effluents; but it must be remembered that purified sewage is increasingly being used for drinking water supply and that water from the River Severn may be used in this area.

Extended effluent standards mean more work on monitoring effluent purity, and compliance with the new standards demands close control over industrial wastes. Trade effluent agreements must include limits of impurity computed to give the required low levels in purified effluents."

### **Scavenging and Refuse Disposal**

The experiment with the paper sack method carried out by the Shifnal Rural District Council having proved successful, it is hoped that this method will become universal in the near future. It is the only really hygienic method and can completely eliminate danger to health from flies and dust.

As is the experience in most parts of the country, facilities for tipping are proving more difficult to find and the building of a central disposal plant is being discussed. This matter may become urgent in the next few years if action is not taken soon. Tipping as at present carried out gives rise to a grave risk of fly breeding on an extensive scale and fires are a frequent source of nuisance.

### **Atmospheric Pollution**

It is a pleasure to be able to report progress on two fronts during the year.

In Oakengates a plant has been installed for washing the fumes from the cupolas of an iron foundry near the centre of the town. The plant is of a very advanced design and one of the first in the country to be installed.

In Wellington the first smoke control area is well established and a second is being considered.

### **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act**

This new legislation has caused a great deal of work for local Inspectors and resentment by some owners of shops and offices, but the results of inspections given by the Chief Public Health Inspector of Wellington Urban District Council and the number of accidents reported to the Minister of Labour illustrate the need for this legislation.

The loss of "man hours" of work due to preventable minor sickness and accidents caused by present unsatisfactory working conditions must be costing the country a great deal of money.

### **Public Mortuary**

The only public mortuary in the area where it is possible to carry out post mortem examinations is that provided by the Wellington Rural District Council at Donnington and even in this conditions are not ideal. Also there is not sufficient accommodation there for the whole of the area.

Discussions are now taking place between the local authorities in the area and the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board with a view to providing a modern building for joint use within the curtilage of the Wrekin Hospital.

### **Pest Control**

A joint pest control scheme operates in the area, apart from Oakengates Urban District. I am indebted to Mr. J. K. Addison, M.A.P.H.I., the Officer in charge of the scheme, for the report below.



“For the purpose of carrying out their duties in connection with rodent control four adjoining districts operate a combined scheme. Each authority is represented on the Committee by two members of the Council together with the public health inspector as a non-voting member. The scheme is directed from the Wellington Urban Health Department. Three operatives are employed, each with his own vehicle. Complaints are dealt with on behalf of the districts and surveys and treatments are carried out at council undertakings, sewers and premises under contract. The combined districts cover about 100,000 acres and the value of the contracts entered into by the different districts over the past twelve months amounts to over £3,000. In twelve months ten tons of poison bait is used.

The scheme was formed in 1949. The constituent authorities being Dawley, Newport and Wellington Urban and Shifnal and Wellington Rural District Councils. The constitution remained unchanged until April, 1966, when Dawley, enlarged by boundary revision, decided to operate on its own. The additional man-hours have been used to advantage in the remaining four districts.

Warfarin is used exclusively for rodent control in the area covered by the scheme, except for sewer treatments where fluoroacetamide is used. Warfarin, being a cumulative poison, is more efficient than the acute poisons that are the alternative, it is also safer to use. Warfarin resistance would be a serious handicap if it were allowed to spread from the affected area centered in Wales; fortunately all the signs are that the resistant rats are being contained.

#### Details of Inspections Carried Out and Infestations Found

	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Non-Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Non-Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Non-Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Non-Agri-cultural</i>
Total number of properties inspected following notification .. .. .	0	32	0	148	30	116	15	140
Number infested by rats .. .. .	0	22	0	108	26	92	11	109
Number infested by mice .. .. .	0	4	0	28	4	14	0	11
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .. .. .	0	23	1	57	106	46	116	41
Number infested by rats .. .. .	0	17	1	42	82	29	100	34
Number infested by mice .. .. .	0	3	0	4	11	5	6	3

# NEWPORT (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* MR. G. T. WILBRAHAM

MR. D. ADAMS  
MR. B. W. AGATES  
REV. J. R. BARRETT  
MR. A. W. HARDING

MR. D. H. JONES  
MRS. S. A. SANDIFORD  
MRS. I. E. STEPHENS

Mr. K. Griffiths, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports:

I present herewith a resumé of the work carried out by my Department during the SIX YEARS from 1961 to 1966 inclusive.

### WATER

Responsibilities for the supply of water to the Urban District and part of the surrounding area were transferred from my Council to the East Shropshire Water Board with effect from 1st April, 1963. Interest in the quality of water is, however, retained and regular routine sampling is carried out, few problems having arisen. Of 257 samples taken 39 were not of the standard expected. In every case, however, such substandard results followed closely works of pipe-laying, etc. and routine sterilisation of new works prevented further problems. All new properties erected during this period were connected to the public mains, making a total of 1,743 dwellings so connected at the end of 1966; of the houses demolished in the period, 22 were served by external standpipes. No properties now lack an internal water supply. Only one property has a supply other than from the public mains, this being a relatively isolated farm supplied by its own well.

Complaints due to lack of pressure in certain areas of the Town, due to the continually expanding consumption and number of premises served, have been received. The East Shropshire Water Board, however, are about to carry out fairly extensive main renewals which it is hoped will largely overcome this problem.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

At the beginning of the period, the Urban District and parts of the surrounding area were served by the sadly overloaded sewage disposal works situated at Broomfield Road, Newport, which was constructed in 1903. During 1962 trunk and main sewers were laid to replace those overloaded and in the following year the scheme was completed by the construction of a completely new disposal works built on the same site with a D.W.F. capacity of 192,000 g.p.d. One estate only, consisting of 42 dwellings, depends upon pumping, the remainder of the district being sewered by gravity. All properties built during the period are connected to the public sewer, the number of domestic properties connected at the end of 1966 being 1,760. A further five properties are served by satisfactory private treatment plants whilst of the eight properties considered to have substandard facilities at the end of the period, three were at the point of being improved at that time.

### REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all properties within the Urban District by a five-man team working on a Shelvoke & Drewry "fore and aft tipper". Changes in collection staff during the latter part of the period have resulted in some problems but in the main it is considered that the service has been of a high standard. Refuse disposal is by semi-controlled tipping at the Council's one refuse tip, situated at Vineyard Road, Newport.

### PESTS AND VERMIN

Responsibilities for rodent control within the District are undertaken by the North East Salop Joint Pest Control Committee, who in addition to offering a free service to domestic properties, and rechargeable treatments to commercial premises, also carry out a maintenance service on a contract basis in the case of eleven Commercial concerns at the end of 1966 compared with seven in 1960.

The need for control measures against insect vermin is decreasing, due in part to the improvement in living standards. The only vermin found during the six year period were two cases of fleas and two cases of cockroaches, all of which were successfully treated by my staff.



## **FOOD HYGIENE**

At the end of 1966 there were 79 food premises, including 8 food manufacturers and 18 catering establishments, within the District, an increase of 9 over the 1961 figure. Over six hundred visits have been made relating to food hygiene, although little attention has been paid to certain classes of premises such as public houses where no other open food except drinks is served. Progress during the period has been steady if somewhat slower than might be wished and 27 premises have been improved in addition to minor structural improvements and improvements to working habits and conditions. Most of this work is carried out informally, no case requiring legal action.

The Newport Market, owned by a private Company, was extensively improved during 1964, particular attention being paid to the food stalls, all of which are up to the standard required by the relative regulations.

## **FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS**

The Salop County Council are the Authority responsible for sampling under these Acts.

## **MEAT INSPECTION, SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS**

Meat Inspection is carried out by the Department at the three slaughterhouses within the Urban District. During the six year period, notifications of slaughter have been 287 cattle, 2 calves, 3,661 sheep and lambs and 5,375 pigs, all of which were inspected. No problems have arisen regarding times of slaughter due to mutual agreement between the department and butchers concerned regarding pre-determined times and days of slaughter. The amount of meat condemned is relatively low due in the main to the high quality of live animals bought by the family butchers. There are no Knackers' Yards in the Urban District.

## **FOODS CONDEMNED**

The amount of food (excluding meat from slaughterhouses) condemned each year during the period has been consistent until 1966 when, due to a series of breakdowns of deep-freeze apparatus approximately 30 cwts. of food were surrendered and condemned.

## **PETS AND RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS**

There is one pet shop licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. No properties are licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments, 1963, and there are no riding establishments. This has been the unaltered position during the whole of the six year period.

## **CARAVANS**

There are four licensed sites within the Urban District, six caravans being involved, all of which are used as permanent dwellings. All services are, therefore, provided within the caravans. An application at present awaits a decision from the Salop County Council regarding a proposed licensed site for twelve caravans. The number of caravans situated in the District has decreased slightly during the six year period.

## **MORTUARY**

The mortuary, situated at the Council Depot, Salters Lane, Newport, is now used only in emergency due to lack of certain facilities. The mortuary at Donnington is therefore used for general purposes.

## **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

Two sets of public conveniences are situated within the Urban District, both being sited near the town centre. Both sets have given cause for complaint by both users and my Department, due in part to long years of use but more recently to regular and expensive acts of vandalism. Both conveniences were completely "sanitised" by specialist contractors following smell nuisance despite conventional cleaning methods. The specialist treatment has largely eliminated smell and associated problems. Vandalism unfortunately remains.

## **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT**

Progress has been slow. Of the 149 premises registered at the end of the period, 62 had received a full inspection during the year out of a total of 108 inspections made under the Act; 25 new registrations being made during the year. In addition to these inspections a considerable number of visits are made to premises for other reasons and a general surveillance is maintained up to a point by these. It is hoped that more time will be available for this work in the future.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Problems of atmospheric pollution are relatively small, by far the bulk of smoke being produced by domestic premises. All new properties are fitted with approved appliances and every effort is made to reduce the problem by their installation in older properties whenever possible. Four industrial smoke problems have arisen during the period, three of these being overcome by either replacement of complete units or by the installation of mechanical firing to replace former hand-firing methods, following discussions with the Department. Negotiations are now taking place regarding improvements at the fourth plant.

## HOUSING

During the years 1961 to 1966 inclusive 457 new dwellings were erected, including 113 provided by the Local Authority. In addition to this, 26 dwellings were gained from conversion, consisting of 19 private and 7 by the Local Authority, and 35 were gained from Stafford R.D. by Local Government reorganisation. The stock of dwellings was reduced by 11 lost by conversion and 106 demolished or closed. Improvements with the help of grant aid were carried out to 86 dwellings. Nine of these were by Discretionary—the remainder by Standard Grants, while 234 houses had defects remedied after informal action by the Department. At the end of 1966 the Urban District had an estimated population of 5,496, housed in 1,773 dwellings, 582 of which are Council-owned.

## SCHOOLS

There are five schools within the District administered by the Local Education Authority in addition to the Boys' Grammar School which has a private foundation and administration, and caters for approximately 130 boarders in addition to normal day pupils. There is also a private junior school for approximately 70 pupils.

## RECREATION GROUNDS

In addition to the sports grounds used by individual sporting clubs, the Council has a grassed area of approximately two acres which is used as a general play area. The Council is at present discussing proposals, and plans are being prepared, for the use of 25 acres of ground largely in its ownership for the provision of centralised comprehensive sports and recreation facilities of all types.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities .. .. .	2	3	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 enforced by the local authority .. .. .	29	29	0	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises) .. .. .	3	3	0	0
Total ..	34	34	0	0

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0



# OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE, 1966

*Chairman:* MR. D. OWEN

*Vice-Chairman:* MR. A. D. WILSON

### *Committee:*

MR. C. S. BERRYMAN, J.P.	MR. H. R. GIBBONS
MR. C. BUTTERY	MR. L. NOCK, J.P.
MR. H. R. BRADSHAW	MR. J. E. SMART, J.P.
MR. W. E. DAWES	MR. S. R. STODDART
MR. J. H. DAVIES	MR. A. E. WORRALL
MR. W. V. FOX	MR. J. N. WORRALL

Mr. A. H. Johnstone, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports:

### **WATER SUPPLY**

The supply is derived from deep boreholes at the East Shropshire Water Board's Hilton Bank and Sheriffhales pumping stations, which are situated near the village of Sheriffhales. These bores are sunk into the Bunter sandstone and the water is abstracted by submersible pumps which pump the water to a storage reservoir at Redhill. The water is chlorinated at the pumping stations and regular weekly samples have indicated that this source was bacteriologically satisfactory at all times during the year. The average quantity pumped daily to Redhill was approximately 1,050,000 gallons.

From Redhill reservoir mains convey the water direct to the centre of Oakengates and via subsidiary reservoirs at Snedshill and Cockshutt to the outlying parts of the district.

During the year new booster installations have been completed adjacent to Redhill reservoir to improve the pressures in the St. Georges and Canongate district of the area.

### **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The Committee agreed and work started in June, 1964, on a new Sewage Disposal Works at an approximate cost of £340,000 to replace the then downward filtration method of disposal at the farm.

The plant was designed to deal with sewage for a population of 16,000 but capable of extension in capacity for a population of 24,000.

### **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

The refuse collection service continues to give satisfaction generally to the residents; few criticisms or complaints have arisen during the year.

In regard to refuse disposal, the original thought of mechanisation of plant to reduce the refuse to an innocuous matter, which was unsuccessfully mooted some six years ago to surrounding authorities, appears to have become a firm thought and generally accepted, that as tipping space shrinks so the demand becomes a necessity for a joint scheme capable of dealing with the refuse of a much wider area within the economic possibilities of those authorities.

## SALVAGE

Salvage continues to be collected in trailers drawn behind the refuse vehicles. This obviates the necessity of dealing with paper at the refuse tip with the consequent danger of fire.

The following table indicates quantities and value for the year.

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mixed waste paper	..	82	8	2	720	9	4
Cardboard	.. ..	97	9	0	996	6	0
Newsprint	.. ..	100	11	2	905	12	6
		280	9	0	£2,622	7	10

## PESTS AND VERMIN

During the year assistance was requested to eradicate a wasps' nest in the rafters of a dwelling house. Assistance and co-operation was received from the County Council. The department does not undertake the clearance of either wasps' or bees' nests, which is a specialist's job.

The following table indicates measures of rodent control undertaken during the year:

1	Number of properties in district	..	..	..	..	5,782
2	Properties inspected following notification			..	..	234
	(a) Number infested by rats	..	..	..	..	144
	(b) Number infested by mice	..	..	..	..	20
3	Properties inspected for reasons other than notification					64
	(a) Number infested by rats	..	..	..	..	32
	(b) Number infested by mice	..	..	..	..	8
4	Sewers—the sewer system received attention					

## FOOD HYGIENE

The following is a list of manufacturers, distributors and caterers in the Urban Area:

### *Manufacturers Registered:*

(a) Bakers	..	..	..	0
(b) Sausage and pie makers	..			5
(c) Ice cream makers	..	..		1
(d) Others	..	..	..	0

### *Distributors:*

(a) Butchers	..	..	..	13
(b) Bakers	..	..	..	11
(c) Grocers	..	..	..	67
(d) Fishmongers	..	..		9
(e) Greengrocers	..	..		11
(f) Market stalls	..	..		8
(g) Wholesale depots	..	..		3
(h) Mobile shops	..	..		6
(i) Ice cream sellers	..	..		59
(j) Dairies	..	..	..	6

*Caterers:*

(a) Cafes and restaurants	..	7
(b) Hotels and guest houses	..	1
(c) Canteens—industrial	..	10
(d) Canteens—school	.. ..	5
(e) Fish fryers	.. .. .	8

*Licensed Premises* .. .. . 47

It is anticipated that legislation will shortly be placed on the Statute Book relating to stalls in markets. It is hoped that a positive approach regarding market stalls will be made.

### Licensed Houses

A complete survey of licensed properties was carried out, deviations were drawn to the owners' notice and a copy of the survey was passed for information to the Licensing Justices.

### Food Condemned

The following table indicates the quantity of food voluntarily surrendered:

<i>Tinned Food</i>		<i>Fresh Food</i>	
Meat and Fish	.. 27 tins	Chicken	.. 1
Fruit	.. .. 56 tins		
Vegetables	.. .. 18 tins		
Milk	.. .. 12 tins		
Other	.. .. 15 tins		
Total	.. 128 tins		1

### Food Poisoning

It is again with pleasure I have to report no cases of food poisoning were reported.

### FOOD AND DRUGS

There are no slaughtering establishments in the district; two private slaughterhouses ceased to operate with the increasing of hygiene standards required. Local butchers purchase their requirements either off the hook at the Shrewsbury and Wellington markets, or purchase live animals at the auction and have them slaughtered at either of these centres. Inspection of meat, etc., in shops has not revealed any unfit food during the year.

### KNACKERS YARD

The old established Knacker's Yard continues to function with little or no cause for complaint. A great deal of structural work was completed to comply with Hygiene and Cruelty Regulations (1958).

The following table indicates the number of animals or carcasses dealt with during the year:

Cattle	..	379
Horses	..	23
Donkeys		2
Calves	..	1,115
Sheep	..	734
Pigs	..	623
Total	..	2,876



## MAGGOT BREEDING

The maggot breeding factory continues to function with the minimum of complaints. Occasions have, of course, arisen due to mechanical breakdowns, in the main due to electrical faults of the fans both inlet and outlet in the breeding rooms.

The production of maggots is to supply bait for fishermen.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are two establishments registered under the above Act; these were well conducted and no cause for complaint arose during the year.

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The one establishment within the area changed hands during the year. Agreement was reached and the housing of animals was much improved by rebuilding the kennels; whilst all kennels have not been converted substantial progress has been made. The establishment is capable of handling between 40—50 dogs; also cats.

Strict attention is paid to hygiene, the floors of kennels being concrete with wooden beds and carpets on top which are disinfected each day and thoroughly cleaned each week.

It is anticipated that the plans for improving the cattery will be put into operation in the next year.

## CARAVANS

Caravans are in the main individually sited and conform to the necessary standards both in services and structure. Occasions do arise when the roaming sales people visit the district but generally do not give rise to any real difficulties.

## MORTUARY

At present the mortuary owned by the Wellington R.D.C. is being used increasingly as more people are tending to turn to cremation. Whilst every care has been taken in adaptation, the increasing use indicates the need for a larger unit which would enable better accommodation for post-mortem facilities. Discussions are proceeding for the siting of the mortuary to serve a wider area, the portents are that agreement could be reached for this provision to serve several authorities in the East Shropshire area.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are four public conveniences in the district which cause some concern from their abuse by vandals who do considerable damage with consequent expense in maintenance. This difficulty is, of course, a national one, the solution of the problem has yet to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

## THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Some progress has been made in compliance with the Act, registrations are still not forthcoming as required. Adaptations and structural alterations require skilled application to attain a suitable compromise between adaptation and new construction. This is a very important piece of legislation to serve a large section of the working population with onerous duties.

TABLE A  
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year			Total number of registered premises at end of year			Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Offices .. .. .	13	2	2	13	15	17	7	2	2
Retail shops .. .	75	2	0	75	77	77	11	24	15
Wholesale shops, etc. ..	4	0	0	4	4	4	2	1	0
Catering establishments	18	32	0	18	50	50	0	45	0
Fuel storage depots ..	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

TABLE B  
Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

1964	1965	1966
22	108	86

TABLE C  
Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of Persons Employed</i>		
	1964	1965	1966
Offices .. .. .	77	80	82
Retail shops .. .. .	329	329	329
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	24	24	24
Catering establishments .. .. .	51	131	131
Canteens .. .. .	2	2	2
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	6	6	6
Total .. .. .	489	572	574
Total males .. .. .	142	175	177
Total females .. .. .	347	397	397

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year a £280,000 modernisation programme at the iron foundry of Owen Organisation Foundries, Ltd. (formerly Gasel, Ltd.) in Oakengates was completed.

Difficulties had been previously encountered from fumes coming from the old pair of cupolas with dry arrestors. The Company (formerly Gasel, Ltd.) became associated with the Owen Organisation some 16 years ago. Previously the melting facilities were limited to a maximum of 24 tons of molten iron per day. The new plant is designed to melt 5 tons per hour, 16 hours per day, or 80 tons per day—400 tons per week. The original 105 personnel produced 50 tons of finished castings per week, the potential of two shifts from the new plant will be 200 tons of castings per week with a complement of about 150 personnel.

The new melting plant is fitted with wet type spark arrestors, semi-automatic charging equipment, the fume and effluent from the cupolas passes via a sealed gas chamber to the wet venturi scrubbing unit that cleans the fumes and effluent to a maximum degree of .05 grains per cubic foot emission from the stack to atmosphere. The resultant plume of vapour being a white steam like plume which vitiates in the atmosphere in a matter of seconds.

The cupolas are continuous-tapping into a receiver of two tons capacity so that a constant flow of molten iron to the required specification is available for transfer by a suspended ladle to the adjacent mechanised moulding plant and foundry floor moulding bays.

In the fettling shop a wet dust arrestor capable of dealing with 32,000 c.f.m. has been installed, the atmosphere in this shop has been much improved as a result.

Whilst the problem of dust in the fettling shop was much improved, the noise level from the 150 h.p. motor driving the 36in. fan increased the noise level in the factory; this was reduced to ordinary factory level noise by fitting an acoustic duct.

The general noise level is being further considered when the layout is finally completed.

It has given me very great pleasure to work in the closest co-operation with Mr. F. Gaiger, the local Director and Manager, whose patience under the most trying circumstances has been a source of amazement to me and who, I am sure, enjoys the utmost confidence of his Board.

A second firm in the area renewed two pairs of cupolas with dry attestors by installing two pairs of cupolas with water washing of the effluent.



## HOUSING

This important phase of the department's activities has been actively pursued. It has been possible to progressively rehouse from unfit dwellings both individually and in Clearance Areas to make available sites for future building. Perhaps the most dramatic demonstration of this is the clearance of dwellings in the Gower Street Clearance Area, in co-operation with a local builder, at no cost to the Council. This scheme of clearance will be finalised early in 1967.

The following table gives a sketch of activity in this field:

Demolition Orders served in respect of unfit dwellings	..	..	39
Unfit houses closed	..	..	1
Unfit houses included in Clearance Areas	..	..	5
Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	..	..	4
Individual unfit houses demolished	..	..	26
Local Authority owned houses demolished	..	..	6
Persons displaced in: Clearance Areas	..	..	6
Individual unfit houses	..	..	40
Houses subject to closing orders	..	..	1
Families displaced: Clearance Areas	..	..	3
Individual unfit houses	..	..	13
Closing orders	..	..	1
Houses made fit—informal action	..	..	77

### HOUSING STATISTICS 1966

1	Total number of houses in district	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,499
2	Total number of houses owned by Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,611
3	Clearance Area—Number of houses demolished because:							
	(a) Unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	(b) By reason of bad arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
4	Houses demolished by formal or informal procedure	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	Local Authority houses certified by M.O.G. and demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
5	Number of Unfit houses closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Unfit houses made fit after informal action by Local Authority or owner	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
7	Unfit houses retained for temporary accommodation under Section 17(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	Unfit houses retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
8	Overcrowding:							
	(a) Number of houses overcrowded	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
	(b) Number of overcrowded families rehoused in year	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
9	Number of houses erected during the year for Slum Clearance by:							
	(a) Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	(b) Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	Number of houses in the course of erection for Slum Clearance by:							
	(a) Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	(b) Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
10	Number of houses erected during the year for other purposes by:							
	(a) Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
	(b) Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
	Number of houses in the course of erection for other purposes by							
	(a) Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	(b) Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
11	Number of Post-War houses erected from 1st April, 1945, by:							
	(a) Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395
	(b) Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,822
14	Total number of applicants on the Housing List at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	572
15	Standard Grants:							
	(a) Number of dwellings concerned in applications received during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	(b) Number of dwellings in applications approved	..	..	..	..	..	..	19



# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities .. .. .	1	1	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 enforced by the local authority .. .. .	45	19	2	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises) .. .. .	2	0	0	0
Total ..	48	20	2	0

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. .. .	3	3	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	1	1	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0

# WELLINGTON (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* MR. J. LOVATT

MR. P. H. BOTT  
MRS. J. C. DAVIDSON  
MR. G. DAVIES  
MR. G. V. DROUGHT

MRS. F. M. M. SHAW  
MR. F. WILLIAMS  
MR. R. WISEMAN

Mr. J. K. Addison, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports:

### ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

This post was vacant for a total of 18 months during the four years 1962—66. In May, 1966, Mr. W. A. Barchi, M.A.P.H.I., took up the appointment.

### STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In 1964 the Council approved the appointment of a student public health inspector in response to an appeal by the Urban District Councils' Association for councils to assist with the recruitment of public health inspectors and help to alleviate the present shortage.

Approval of a scheme of training was obtained from the Public Health Inspectors Examination Board and in September, 1964, Mr. D. G. Gallear was appointed to attend a two-day release course.

Mr. Gallear has now passed his intermediate examination and is about to commence his final year of training at Aston University.

In 1966 the Council approved in principle a scheme proposed by the Shropshire Branch of the Association of Public Health Inspectors and supported by the Salop County Council whereby the cost of training students in the County of Shropshire would be shared by all the local authorities in the County.

### HOUSING

The period under review covers the greater part of the Council's slum clearance programme. The programme should be completed by the end of 1967. The next stage will be to consider how many of the remaining sub-standard houses can be included in an improvement programme.

In 1961 there were 108 Council houses which were in need of improvement. At the end of 1966 some 76 of these had been given baths, hot water supply and all the usual modern amenities. The remainder will be completed during 1967.

### WATER SUPPLY

Public health inspectors, in collaboration with the Engineer to the East Shropshire Water Board, keep a close check on the bacteriological standard of the water supply. This is done by frequent sampling and by regular measurement of the chlorine level in the water.

From time to time unsatisfactory reports have served as a warning, in response to which additional precautions or improvements in the water supply arrangements have been made by the Water Board.

During the period under review the Wrekin reservoir has been gradually put out of use. No water is now taken from this source of supply, which for several years had been increasingly unsatisfactory.

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

Samples of water from the Council-owned public swimming bath are sent regularly for bacteriological examination. This sampling is carried out by the public health department. In addition, the chlorine level and pH of the water are estimated chemically. These tests are in addition to those which are made by the Bath Superintendent who is responsible to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

Over the years a series of improvements have been made to the facilities at the Baths and to the purification process. New automatic switch gear for the chlorination plant has been ordered. This equipment should ensure better control over the residual chlorine in water.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Wellington Urban and Rural Districts have agreed plans for the construction of a new joint sewage works at Allscott. This proposed works is intended to provide for the present and future requirements of Wellington Urban District together with Hadley, Ketley and several other parishes in Wellington Rural District.



The existing sewage works which serve Wellington are reaching their capacity and the Severn River Authority has stipulated that further improvements must be carried out to ensure that the final effluent conforms to the River Authority's standard.

In the meanwhile plans for the new joint works are being delayed because of the present uncertainty about the future redevelopment of the area.

## RODENT CONTROL

In 1961 fluoroacetamide was used for the first time in the deep sewers in the Urban District. Until that time, with all previous methods of poisoning, the old sewers in the town centre had never been free from rats. After twelve months treatment the sewers were free. By the use of this poison control of rats in sewers is possible. Clearance of rats from the sewers in the town centre was accompanied by a noticeable drop in the number of surface infestations in that area.

The number of premises of different types treated during 1966 was 177. This was a typical year. Treatments carried out at business premises are charged for on a time and materials basis. Contracts have been entered into with 33 business premises at which rodent control is carried out for a fixed annual sum. Domestic premises are treated free of charge.

Surveys are carried out in areas which are known to be regularly reinfested by rats. Sewage works and refuse tips receive frequent attention.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse collection and disposal, under the direction of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. The Engineer and Surveyor has reported to the Public Health Committee that there is at least five years of tipping at the present site in Ketley Sands. If tipping were to be carried out jointly with the Wellington Rural District on this site and on an adjoining site in the Wellington Rural District the life of the tip could be extended considerably. There are, however, certain difficulties about the use of this further site which would have to be resolved before a joint project could be undertaken.

Informal discussions have been taking place on the subject of a combined refuse collection and disposal scheme for this and adjoining authorities. For a combined area with a large population one complete disposal unit would be more satisfactory than the use of refuse tips and the constant search for new sites.

Weekly collection is operated throughout the Urban District. Where a food business requires a more frequent collection this is provided at the charge of 1/- per bin. Several food shops have no rear access and in these cases the Council have agreed to provide a paper sack collection so that refuse bins need not be brought through the food premises.

The Council operate a Municipal Bin Scheme whereby a council-owned dustbin is rented to householders for 7/6d. per annum. The number of private householders taking advantage of the scheme is approaching 50%.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in shops and offices was brought into operation in stages during the year 1964.

Because of staff shortages it was not until 1966 that systematic inspections could be carried out.

The position at the end of 1966 was as follows:

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Number inspected</i>	<i>Number registered</i>	<i>Number of employees at registered premises</i>
Offices .. .. .	32	95	511
Retail shops .. .. .	58	147	800
Wholesale shops and warehouses .. .. .	3	21	95
Catering establishments and canteens .. .. .	8	32	275
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	2	2	2
Total ..	98	297	1,686

Total number of visits of all kinds re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act was 194



Contraventions (97 premises)											Total for year
Cleaning required (mostly redecoration)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inadequate heating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
No thermometer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Inadequate ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Inadequate lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Unsatisfactory flooring (e.g. loose or broken floor covering)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Openings in floors not fenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Seating unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dangerous machinery (mostly gravity feed meat slicing machines without adequate guards)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Unsatisfactory stairs and passages (e.g. worn stair-treads, no handrail)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
No first-aid outfit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
No provision for taking meals (shops only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No abstract of Act (for information of employees)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
No suitable drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
No accommodation for outdoor clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Washing facilities inadequate (mostly no facilities or absence of hot water)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Sanitary accommodation inadequate (mostly minor matters)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
											447
Number of reported accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

An accident which should be reported under the Act is one which causes a person to be away from work for more than three days. All the reported accidents related to retail shops, mostly food shops. One accident was caused by a slicing machine. In several cases it was found that improvements could be made to the premises to make them safer and the owners have been asked to carry out these improvements.

#### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Towards the end of 1961 the Council took advantage of powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1961, to make byelaws relating to hairdressers and barbers. The byelaws are concerned mostly with cleanliness and the sterilisation of equipment. Premises are inspected from time to time to see that these requirements are being complied with. Eleven such visits were made during 1966.

#### CLEAN AIR

At the present time there is one smoke control area in the town relating to 199 acres and containing 927 dwellings.

Extension of the area has been considered by the Council on several occasions during the period under review, but on each occasion, for one reason or another, no further steps have been taken. The latest proposals were in July, 1966, when the Council reversed a recommendation of the Public Health Committee that a further smoke control area should be made. The estimated cost to the rate fund in the way of conversion grants would have been £731 and a further £80 would have been payable from the Housing Revenue Account. 591 houses would have been affected. The Public Health Committee were also of the opinion that there should be a programme of smoke control to cover the whole town in ten years. Both these recommendations were deferred because of the prevailing national financial difficulties. They will be considered again when the situation has improved.

#### FOOD PREMISES

At the end of 1966 the number of food premises in the Urban District was as follows:

1. *Manufacturers Registered:*
  - (a) Bakers .. .. 2
  - (b) Sausage and pie makers .. .. 7
  - (c) Ice cream makers .. .. 0
  - (d) Others .. .. 9
2. *Distributors:*
  - (a) Butchers .. .. 15
  - (b) Bakers/Confectioners .. .. 3
  - (c) Grocers .. .. 38
  - (d) Fishmongers .. .. 3
  - (e) Greengrocers .. .. 5
  - (f) Market Stalls .. .. 39 (Food Stalls)
  - (g) Wholesale Depots .. .. 2
  - (h) Mobile Shops (Including Ice Cream) .. 17 (Based in District)
  - (i) Ice Cream Sellers .. .. 41 (included in other figures as well)
  - (j) Dairies .. .. 1 (Bottle Depot only)

### 3. Caterers:

(a) Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	22	(Including Private Clubs)
(b) Hotels and Guest Houses	..	..	..	50	(Including Public Houses and Institutions)
(c) Canteens—Industrial	..	..	..	6	(Including Hospitals)
(d) Canteens—School)	..	..	..	13	(Including Private Schools)
(e) Fish Fryers	..	..	..	4	

## THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

In 1963 a Joint Committee was formed of members of Wellington Urban and Wellington Rural Districts with the object of purchasing the existing private slaughterhouse at Springhill in Wellington, and managing it as a public slaughterhouse.

The premises were purchased and a firm of architects were engaged to design improved premises. The architects recommended the building of a new slaughterhouse but the Joint Committee in 1965 decided to defer the matter for three years. They decided, in the meanwhile, to bring the existing premises up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouse Regulations which were brought into full effect on the 1st October, 1966.

The Shropshire Fatstock Society, Ltd., lease the building from the Councils and operates a public slaughterhouse on their behalf. The firm is also a meat wholesaler.

## MEAT INSPECTION

In 1963 the Meat Inspection Regulations came into effect. These Regulations require that all meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected in accordance with a detailed schedule. After his inspection, if an inspector is satisfied that a carcase is fit for food, he is required to mark it with an official stamp. No unstamped meat is allowed to be removed from the slaughterhouse. Local authorities are authorised to make a standard charge for this service.

The Meat Inspection Regulations and the Amendment together with the Slaughterhouse Hygiene and the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations give a much closer control over slaughterhouse hygiene and slaughtering processes than was possible previously.

### REPORT ON NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED DURING 1966

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
<i>Number of animals killed and inspected</i> .. ..	583	12	1,817	4,935
No cows or horses were slaughtered.				
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cisticerci:</i>				
Whole carcases condemned .. ..	1	0	3	3
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	181	0	195	962
Percentage affected .. ..	31.2	0	10.3	20
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>				
Whole carcase condemned .. ..	0	0	0	1
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	0	0	0	52
Percentage affected .. ..	0	0	0	1
<i>Cisticerosis:</i>				
Carcase of which some part or organ affected ..	3	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	0	0	0	0

### UN SOUND FOOD, 1966

Meat condemned at public slaughterhouse ..	4 tons	4 cwts.	23 lbs.
Other foods condemned .. ..		19 cwts.	56 lbs.



## POULTRY INSPECTION

In 1966 there was one poultry processing business within the district and in September of that year we began to operate a system of inspections of suspect carcasses. (The premises ceased to operate early in 1967). All types of poultry were dealt with.

The records from September—December, 1966, are as follows:

Number of visits for inspection purposes	..	..	43
Number of birds processed	..	..	6,085
Percentage rejected unfit for human consumption	..	..	0.18
Weight of poultry condemned	..	..	33 lbs.

## FOOD HYGIENE

During 1966 there were 37 complaints from members of the public about bad food or foreign bodies in food, and there were six complaints about poor standards of food hygiene in shops. The number of complaints of this nature is increasing each year. This is surely a sign that all the publicity aimed at promoting hygiene in food handling is getting across—albeit very slowly.

The public usually only see the retail sales side of food premises. Behind the scenes can be left to the public health inspector but it would make all the difference if shoppers insisted on a high standard of hygiene in the parts of the shop premises that they have access to. Very few managements are convinced that bad hygiene affects sales, and if the management is not convinced, then the rest of the staff are not likely to have much enthusiasm for it.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities .. .. .	2	4	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 enforced by the local authority .. .. .	80	10	3	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises) .. .. .	13	7	0	0
Total ..	95	21	3	0

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0



# SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* MR. A. T. WILKES

MR. S. T. BILLINGSLEY  
MR. H. W. CHATHAM  
MR. J. W. O. DYAS  
MR. N. E. DYKE  
MR. A. L. MATTHEWS  
MR. T. MORRIS

MR. J. L. OWEN  
MR. A. L. SHILTON  
MR. W. H. TAYLOR  
MR. W. R. TURNOCK  
MR. E. C. J. WHITTINGHAM  
MR. K. WORTHINGTON

Mr. N. Peel, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports:

### FOOD HYGIENE

#### 1. Manufacturers Registered:

(a) Bakers .. ..	1
(b) Sausage and pie makers ..	7
(c) Ice cream makers ..	0
(d) Others .. ..	0

#### 2. Distributors:

(a) Butchers .. ..	10
(b) Bakers .. ..	4
(c) Grocers .. ..	22
(d) Fishmongers .. ..	4
(e) Greengrocers .. ..	5
(f) Market stalls .. ..	0
(g) Wholesale depots .. ..	2
(h) Mobile shops .. ..	5
(i) Ice cream sellers .. ..	19
(j) Dairies .. ..	2

#### 3. Caterers:

(a) Cafes and restaurants ..	5
(b) Hotels and guest houses ..	11
(c) Canteens—industrial ..	0
(d) Canteens—school ..	5
(e) Fish fryers .. ..	3

#### 4. Slaughterhouses:

There are two small privately owned slaughterhouses in the district and no serious problems have been experienced during the year. In both cases it was necessary to considerably increase the standard of lighting in order to comply with the Regulations.

#### 5. Meat Inspected:

The following table gives details of the number of animals inspected during the year and it has been possible to obtain a 100% inspection at both private slaughterhouses.

<i>Number Inspected</i>				
<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sows</i>
230	24	2,005	735	54

#### 6. Meat Condemned:

<i>Condemned Carcases, Parts or Organs</i>						
<i>Diseases other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis</i>					<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Cysticercosis</i>
<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep/Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sows</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Cattle</i>
53	1	14	42	2	6	2

During the year approximately 11 cwts. of meat was condemned and two carcases were found to be affected with Cysticercosis and these were refrigerated on the premises for the required period.

#### 7. Poultry Inspection:

No systematic inspection of poultry is carried out by the Council as this is mainly a seasonal trade in the district but it is hoped that it will be possible to introduce an inspection service in the near future.

#### 8. Other Foods condemned:

Generally this is not a serious problem in the district and during the year 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. of miscellaneous food was condemned as a result of routine visits to food premises in the district, disposal of this food being undertaken by the Council.

During the many routine visits it was found that a considerable number of retailers were storing food-stuffs well beyond the manufacturers' recommended shelf life. It is now routine to inspect all dated food stocks and with the co-operation of the retailers this problem seems now to have been largely overcome.

#### 9. Milk:

#### 10. Complaints re Food:

There appears to be an increased awareness amongst the public about the necessity of food hygiene and the soundness of food offered for sale in the shops. All complaints are speedily followed up as it is essential to encourage the public in this activity.

#### 11. Prosecutions:

The Council is always reluctant to take legal proceedings but in some cases it is inevitable and after repeated warnings in one particular case the Council were successful in prosecuting a local bakery firm under the Food Hygiene Regulations when a fine of £100 was imposed.

#### 12. Food Poisoning:

There were no reported cases of food poisoning during the year.

### OFFICES AND SHOPS

At the end of the year the total number of registered persons were as follows:

#### REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices .. .. .	4	23	10
Retail shops .. .. .	22	61	42
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	0	0	0
Catering establishments, etc. ..	3	20	9
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	0	0	0
Totals ..	29	104	61

Number of visits of all kinds, etc.: 98

## ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices .. ..	92
Retail shops .. ..	169
Wholesale departments ..	0
Catering establishments ..	80
Canteens .. ..	0
Fuel storage depots .. ..	4
Total .. ..	345
Total Males ..	120
Total Females	225

Over 60 % of the registered premises have been visited and general inspections carried out. Contraventions were found to exist at almost all the premises visited and in every case letters have been sent to the occupiers pointing out the requirements necessary to comply with this Act. Of all the recent legislation the implementation of this Act by the Council seems to have provoked more complaints and dissatisfaction from owners and occupiers. No doubt with perseverance by the Council's officers this reluctance to meet the requirements of the Act will be overcome.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council have embarked on a pilot scheme of paper sack refuse collection and because of its undoubted success it is intended to extend it throughout the whole of the district. Fortunately the Council is aided in this by the fact that all dustbins are owned by them. It is their intention to initially equip all council owned premises with paper sack holders and then extend to private properties. The costs of introducing this scheme have been lessened by the provision of unprotected units and the introduction of these has been found to be well justified. It is also the Council's intention to fix units to property and obviate the necessity for stands, thus again achieving economies in the introduction of the scheme. Advantages of paper sacks need not be reiterated and it is obvious that they meet with the approval of the housewife and also the collectors.

The Council purchased a bulldozer for use on the refuse tip and with the aid of this machine it is now possible to effect controlled tipping in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations. If tipping is to be controlled it is essential that suitable mechanical equipment is provided.

## WATER

Two Water Authorities provide supplies in the district and there are now only a few properties which are not connected to the public mains. As a result of unsatisfactory samples from one private supply system serving eleven properties a mains supply from Wolverhampton Corporation was provided under the Rural Water Supplies Act.

## HOUSING

During the years 1961 to 1966 there has been a large increase in the number of houses built in the district. A total of 861 new houses have been built in this period including 138 council houses. The bulk of the unfit houses in the district has now been dealt with and during this time a total of 94 houses have been demolished under the Housing Acts, either as part of Clearance Areas, or in the majority of cases, as individual unfit houses. A total of 101 Discretionary Grants have been given and 18 Standard Grants. In the last twelve months there appears to have been a slowing down in the rate of applications for Improvement Grants, although there are still many properties in the district without the essential amenities.



## SEWERAGE

Sewage Works at Shifnal and Albrighton continue to be overloaded but schemes have been prepared for extensions at both these works. Also schemes have been prepared for rural villages with the idea of centralising sewage treatment and disposal at the major works. The Government's financial restrictions have prevented the schemes from being implemented. Because of the suspected defective structural condition of the sewers in the town of Shifnal a television survey was carried out which confirmed our suspicions. As a result of this a scheme was prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the re-sewering for most of the town of Shifnal.

Works have been carried out at the Shifnal Sewage Works to improve the standard of the effluent and excellent results are now being obtained.

## CARAVANS

There are still a number of caravans in the district which have neither planning permission nor site licences. To overcome this problem the Council previously attempted to provide a Municipal Caravan Site but this was unfortunately turned down by the Planning Authorities and by the Minister of Local Government, at the subsequent Appeal. The problem of isolated sites still remains with the Council although there are no public health problems involved. It does seem a pity that despite all the Council's efforts, and obvious merits of the site, the Council were thwarted in their attempts to try and provide a solution to this difficult problem.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities .. .. .	4	0	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 enforced by the local authority .. .. .	10	0	0	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises) .. .. .	5	0	0	0
Total ..	19	0	0	0

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0

## WELLINGTON (Salop) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Mr. A. H. JONES

MR. W. BEECH	MR. R. HUTCHINSON, J.P.
MR. R. N. BENNETT	MR. I. JONES, J.P. ( <i>ex-officio</i> )
MR. G. BOFFEY	MR. J. J. JONES
MR. T. BROTHWOOD	MR. W. H. S. LANDER
MR. L. BULLOCK ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	MR. H. A. MADELEY
MR. S. H. CARSON	MR. J. E. MANSELL
MRS. G. CORDINGLEY	MR. R. G. MARSH
MRS. E. R. COXILL	MR. J. MASKLEYNE
MR. J. D. CRADDOCK	MR. T. W. MILNER
MR. J. V. DAKIN	MR. O. B. MORGAN
MR. H. W. DRAPER	MR. T. E. MORGAN, J.P., C.C.
MR. J. P. FORD	MR. D. W. NEILSON, C.B.E.
MR. S. W. GOUGH	MR. W. H. RIDGWAY
MR. G. HAYWARD	MR. J. B. STEVENS
MR. G. H. HOLLIS	MR. G. E. WHYLE, J.P.
MR. I. B. HUGHES	MR. E. C. WOOLLEY

Mr. H. Wall, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports:

The following notes summarise the position between 1960 and 1966 relating to information normally included in the Annual Report.

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

All the refuse vehicles now used are Fore and Aft Tipper type, of 18/24 cu. yd. capacity fitted with compression gates and crew cabs. Four vehicles are in daily use on collections while one vehicle is held in reserve as a spare.

The new vehicle depot, commenced in 1959, has now been used for approximately six years and is already "bursting at the seams". The Council now employs two mechanics and a driver/labourer in the maintenance and repair of vehicles engaged on refuse collection and sewerage works, those used by the Housing Department and the Parks and Playing Fields Department and miscellaneous pumps and machinery at sewage disposal works.

Vehicles are now maintained on a routine basis and disruption of services as a result of vehicle breakdowns is kept to a minimum.

Work Study Consultants were engaged by the Council to report on the advisability of introduction of incentive bonus schemes in various departments, and as a result a scheme was introduced in connection with refuse collection, which has resulted in an improved collection throughout the district and an improved wage for the men engaged. Although the introduction of this scheme has not altogether eliminated the very frequent changes amongst the personnel, there has been an improvement in this respect.

The refuse tip at Donnington is still in use as a method of disposal. The site is rapidly filling up and the selection of an alternative site is becoming a rather urgent matter. The control of this tip has been greatly improved by the use of a tracked vehicle which has not only given greater consolidation to the refuse, but has also been extremely useful in the extinguishing of tip fires which have occurred from time to time.

### WATER SUPPLIES

During the period under review, the East Shropshire Water Board has extended its area north and south and now covers approximately half of the county. Water mains have been laid in the villages of Crudgington, Waters Upton, Sytch Lane, Walcot, Allscott and Charlton.

Parts of the area, however, are still extremely short of water and it has been necessary to deliver water twice weekly by tanker to certain properties at Cold Hatton and Edgmond.

### SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewers have now been laid in the villages of Lilleshall and Chetwynd Aston. At Lilleshall three pumping stations are provided and the sewage pumped to the Donnington sewers for treatment at the Donnington Sewage Disposal Works. At Chetwynd Aston two pumping stations are provided and the sewage pumped to the Church Aston sewers and then to the sewage disposal works of the Newport Urban District Council.



During the period under review there was a major change of policy by the Council for dealing with sewage from Hadley and Ketley. The general idea for modernisation of Hadley Sewage Disposal Works was abandoned in favour of a major sewage disposal works at Allscott to deal with the whole of the flow from Hadley and Ketley together with the flow from Wellington Urban District and sewage from the parishes of Wrockwardine and Rodington. Unfortunately this scheme is being held in abeyance pending the Minister's decision on the expansion of the Dawley New Town. Its importance, however, cannot be emphasised enough as the existing works at Hadley are grossly overloaded and planning permissions for development are being refused because of these conditions.

Sewage schemes have been prepared and submitted to the Minister for the following:

- (1) Tibberton and Cherrington—from which area sewage will be pumped to the Edmond sewage disposal works where a scheme has already been prepared for extending these works.
- (2) A comprehensive scheme covering the villages of Ellerdine, Waters Upton, Great Bolas, Crudgington and Rowton where the sewage will be dealt with at the sewage disposal works originally installed in connection with the ex R.A.F. Station at High Ercall and now acquired by the Council.

Approval has been given by the Ministry for the commencement of work on the Sambrook sewerage scheme and work should commence on this scheme during 1967.

During the period under review the Lawley Sewage Disposal Works came under the Authority of the Dawley Urban District as it was sited within the designated area of the New Town.

#### **Cesspool Emptying**

This service continues to function satisfactorily and there is nothing to which attention should be drawn.

#### **HOUSING**

Housing statistics are given in the statistical appendix. New houses erected 1959—66 : Local Authorities 780 ; Private 1,095.

#### **MORTUARY**

Due to the very heavy demands on the mortuary at Donnington, the unsatisfactory nature of the building and its unsatisfactory siting, it has been agreed to the erection of a new mortuary at the Wrekin Hospital and draft plans have been prepared for this.

#### **RECREATION GROUNDS**

Extensive schemes have been prepared and carried through by the Council during the period under review, and a new department, the Parks and Playing Fields Department, under the control of a Superintendent and staff has been set up. During the period 1960—66 the position of schemes is as follows:

##### **Donnington**

These playing fields have been laid out very successfully, and include a modern pavilion, changing rooms, large play hall, two football pitches, bowls pavilion, bowling green, putting green, learner swimming pool and paddling pool, four tennis courts, car park and a groundsman's house and extensive gardens.

##### **Hadley**

In addition to the original scheme the following facilities have been provided: modern changing rooms, large play hall, two tennis courts, bowling green, two football pitches and a car park.

It has also been agreed to provide a learner swimming pool and paddling pool, and these in fact are due for construction in 1967.

##### **Ketley**

The Council's decision in the case of this recreation ground is that it should be laid out to give full facilities for athletics in general. Additional land has been purchased for a scheme for a running track, etc., and the conversion of a block of four houses into a pavilion, changing rooms, stores, two flats together with car parking facilities is now well in hand.

A considerable area of land in the form of a disused sandhole was purchased by the Council together with adjacent land which has been developed for housing. The sandhole has been laid out as an adventure playground and has been put to full use by the children in the neighbourhood.

##### **Tibberton**

Four acres of land in the centre of the village were purchased and a pavilion and changing rooms constructed together with two tennis courts, football pitch, a cricket wicket and a children's play area.



## Edgmond

Approximately seven acres of land have been purchased centrally within the village and it is the Council's intention to provide the same facilities here as in other parts of the area, but so far a start has not been made on this work.

During the period under review the Council pioneered a Play Leadership Scheme and a full-time Play Leader was appointed. The scheme has been brought into operation throughout the Council's district and has proved extremely popular, and has been the subject of many enquiries and visits from other local authorities. An under fives play group has been organised at Donnington and this has also proved very popular. The demand for such a group is likely to increase in the coming years.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Foreign Bodies in Food .. ..	5
Number of Prosecutions .. ..	0

## FOOD AND DRUGS

Function of County Council.

## MEAT INSPECTIONS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Total killed .. .. .	748	5	2,809	1,205
Total inspected .. .. .	748	5	2,809	1,205
Carcases condemned for all diseases except T.B. and C. Bovis:				
Whole carcases .. .. .	0	0	2	2
Part carcases .. .. .	84	0	37	100
T.B. only:				
Whole carcases .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Part carcases .. .. .	0	0	0	0
C. Bovis:				
Whole carcases .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Part carcases .. .. .	1	0	0	0
Refrigerator .. .. .	1	0	0	0

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Number in operation ..	4
Contraventions ..	0

## KNACKERS' YARDS

Number in operation ..	0
------------------------	---

## PETS AND RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Number of pet shops registered .. ..	0
Number of riding establishments registered ..	1

## CARAVANS

Number of multiple sites .. ..	3
Number of individual sites .. ..	14
Number of caravans involved .. ..	117
Number of prosecutions .. ..	0

## MORTUARY

Site: Farm Lane, Donnington. Number of Post-mortems carried out ..	112
Number of Bodies stored .. ..	199

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Sites: (1) Wellington Road, Donnington.  
(2) Holyhead Road, Ketley.

## AGRICULTURAL SAFETY REGULATIONS

No work on this Act was carried out during the year.

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Registered in Year 1966</i>	<i>Total on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Offices .. ..	0	21	4
Retail shops .. ..	5	69	24
Warehouses .. ..	0	2	0
Catering and canteen .. ..	0	16	0
Fuel storage depots .. ..	0	0	0
Total ..	5	108	28

Contraventions found .. 97  
 Exemptions issued .. Nil  
 Prosecutions .. .. Nil

## AIR POLLUTION

Chief cause of industrial pollution .. .. Cold blast cupolas  
 Number of plans submitted for determination of chimney heights .. 2  
 Number approved .. .. 1  
 Number of active colliery spoil banks .. .. 1  
 Number of smoke control areas .. .. 0

## SCHOOLS

Schools in the area are inspected by the Salop County Council.

## RECREATION GROUNDS

Number of recreation grounds .. 6  
 „ sports pavilions .. 4  
 „ indoor sports halls .. 2  
 „ paddling pools .. 2  
 „ tennis courts .. 7  
 „ bowling greens .. 2  
 „ cricket squares .. 1  
 „ football pitches .. 5

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities .. .. .	0	0	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 enforced by the local authority .. .. .	47	0	0	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises) .. .. .	5	0	0	0
Total ..	52	0	0	0

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. ..	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. ..	0	0	0	0	0

# REFUSE COLLECTION, 1966

	<i>Parishes or Wards where refuse is</i>		<i>Frequency of Collection</i>	<i>Method of Collection</i>	<i>Method of Disposal</i>
	<i>Collected</i>	<i>Not Collected</i>			
Newport U.D.C. ..	All	0	Weekly	Council	Semi-controlled
Oakengates U.D.C. ..	All	0	Weekly	Council	Controlled
Wellington U.D.C. ..	All	0	Weekly	Council	Controlled
Shifnal R.D.C. ..	All	0	7—9 days	Council	Controlled
Wellington R.D.C. ..	All	0	Weekly (since 1964)	Council	Semi-controlled





## HOUSING

	NEWPORT U.D.C.						OAKENGATES U.D.C.						WELLINGTON U.D.C.						SHIFNAL						WELLINGTON R.D.C.						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Estimated Population Mid-Year	4,390	4,710	4,920	5,080	5,240	5,420	12,158	12,380	12,780	13,930	14,840	15,450	14,040	14,430	15,120	15,580	15,940	16,300	14,830	15,140	15,500	15,250	15,590	15,950	26,290	26,200	26,170	26,880	27,700	26,680	
Total number of houses in district	1,451	1,585	1,628	1,658	1,698	1,773	4,134	4,168	4,496	4,839	5,206	5,499	4,283	4,635	4,953	4,769	4,860	5,159	3,593	5,777	4,026	4,171	4,292	4,454	7,535	8,030	8,392	8,622	8,982	8,678	
Total number of houses owned by Local Authority	481	471	505	517	517	582	1,474	1,495	1,500	1,454	1,548	1,611	1,634	1,910	1,954	2,003	2,006	2,003	859	866	862	897	972	997	3,036	3,438	3,679	3,736	3,846	3,583	
HOUSING ACTS, 1957 & 1961																															
Houses demolished in Clearance Areas :																															
(a) Unfit for human habitation	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	18	12	0	4	31	21	51	73	11	44	9	8	0	0	4	0	9	27	22	7	0	0	
(b) Included by reason of bad arrangement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(c) On land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas :																															
(a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Secs. 16 or 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	20	9	26	16	15	1	12	26	13	25	18	11	5	10	7	0	0	1	13	0	5	6	22	4	15	55	12	34	17	8	
(b) Local Authority houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	5	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	
(c) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has taken place under local Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(d) Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	
Unfit houses closed :																															
(a) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	4	11	5	1	6	2	3	2	3	1	0	
(b) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(c) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unfit houses made fit :																															
(a) After informal action by local authority by owner	0	0	0	0	29	46	0	0	0	0	68	77	12	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	96	75	86	67	86	37	
(b) After formal notice under Sections 9 & 16 :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	
(i) by owner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(ii) by local authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(c) After formal notice under Public Health Acts	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) After modifications or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21 of Housing Act, 1961	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(e) After determination of a demolition order under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(f) After determination of a closing order under Section 27, Housing Act, 1961	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Houses in which Defects were remedied (other than unfit houses made fit) :																															
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957). Position at end of year :																															
Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 17(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Purchase of houses by agreement :																															
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	2	10	8	0	
Overcrowding :																															
(a) Number of houses overcrowded at end of current year	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	114	107	102	98	93	5	5	14	7	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Number of overcrowded families rehoused during year	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	6	7	5	6	5	5	5	6	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	7	2	0	0	—	—	0	
Houses erected during the year :																															
By Local Authority for :	0	0	24	11	0	0	10	13	11	30	0	26	25	63	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	5	156	400	241	32	110	77	
By private enterprise for :	19	0	0	0	0	65	12	8	57	26	21	37	21	213	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	35	54	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(a) Slum clearance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(b) Other purposes	85	142	44	37	21	16	179	191	293	324	295	249	136	133	150	173	184	216	96	184	249	116	147	134	94	95	155	237	250	182	
Houses in course of erection :																															
By Local Authority for :	0	33	11	0	38	38	6	40	20	12	33	20	328	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	322	49	166	77	171	
By private enterprise for :	0	0	0	0	72	33	6	58	16	0	32	20	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	133	138	98	52	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(a) Slum clearance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(b) Other purposes	96	36	18	11	10	82	146	92	236	261	208	125	112	93	104	119	109	33	94	0	65	153	110	51	113	140	144	198	190	0	
Post-war houses erected from 1st April, 1945, to end of current year :																															
(a) Local Authority	327	327	357	369	369	434	1,166	1,187	1,255	1,311	1,332	1,395	1,765	2,174	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	539	547	547	582	653	686	1,535	1,935	2,176	2,208	2,318	2,123	
(b) Private enterprise	275	417	461	498	519	535	449	640	933	1,257	1,573	1,822	—	—	1,036	1,209	1,393	1,609	459	643	892	1,045	1,192	1,326	743	838	993	1,230	1,480	1,662	
Housing programme for following year :																															
(a) Slum clearance	33	36	20	20	38	0	40	80	89	41	53	20	244	34	—	0	0	55	142	383	143	0	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Other purposes	—	—	130	118	100	6	85	40	110	27	54	23	—	18	—	278	206	206	—	—	—	280	54	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total number of Council houses sold during year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total number of applicants on Housing List at end of year	203	153	143	133	191	148	839	354	557	545	525	572	587	650	304	425	464	297	392	425	332	418	382	368	1,277	1,797	1,268	1,635	1,775	2,145	
Improvement Grants :																															
Discretionary Grants (Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, as amended) :																															
(a) Number of dwellings concerned in applications received during year	2	4	2	1	1	1	10	9	5	3	0	0	—	1	3	6	4	0	23	21	22	32	14	2	46	82	29	52	18	16	
(b) Number of dwellings in applications approved during year :	2	4	1	2	0	0	9	9	5	3	0	0	—	1	3	6	—	0	19	16	16	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Owner occupied	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	9	3	3	0	0	—	1	3	2	—														



SEWAGE DISPOSAL

	NEWPORT U.D.C.						OAKENGATES U.D.C.						WELLINGTON U.D.C.						SHIFNAL R.D.C.						WELLINGTON R.D.C.					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Houses in District ... ..	1,451	1,585	1,628	1,658	1,698	1,773	4,216	4,250	4,518	4,921	5,206	5,499	4,333	4,685	5,003	4,819	4,860	5,159	3,593	3,777	4,026	4,171	4,292	4,454	7,535	8,030	8,392	8,622	8,982	8,678
Houses connected to disposal works owned by Local Authority ... ..	1,440	1,573	1,616	1,646	1,685	1,760	3,991	4,067	4,411	4,781	5,071	5,375	4,322	4,673	4,991	4,810	4,853	5,152	2,338	2,516	2,765	2,916	3,044	3,194	5,392	5,873	6,248	6,488	6,825	6,636
Houses connected to satisfactory private disposal or treatment plants ... ..	3	4	4	4	5	5	8	4	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1,260	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houses without satisfactory means of sewerage ... ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	217	175	159	132	127	116	4	6	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houses using chemical, pail, earth or privy closets :																														
With proper means of disposal ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	175	159	132	127	116	4	4	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Without proper means of disposal ... ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collection of night soil by Local Authority :																														
Houses ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	175	159	132	127	116	4	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	118	98	210	196	169
Frequency ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	0	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	F	F	W	W	W

WATER SUPPLIES

Houses in District	1,451	1,585	1,628	1,658	1,698	1,773	4,216	4,250	4,578	4,921	5,206	5,499	4,333	4,685	5,003	4,819	4,860	5,159	3,593	3,777	4,026	4,171	4,292	4,454	7,535	8,030	8,392	8,622	8,982	8,678
Public Mains :																														
Piped	1,410	1,546	1,596	1,627	1,668	1,743	4,194	4,228	4,556	4,899	5,184	5,477	4,297	4,666	4,988	4,812	4,856	5,152	2,892	3,078	3,325	3,470	3,617	3,792	6,177	6,672	7,241	7,461	7,821	7,523
Stand Pipe Supplies	40	38	31	30	29	29	22	22	22	22	22	22	36	19	15	7	4	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	120	120	0	0	0	0
Private Mains :																														
Piped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	268	268	263	263	250	184	184	184	184	184	185
Stand Pipe Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies :																														
Wells, streams, pumps, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	422	424	429	403	403	—	1,054	967	977	977	970
Number of Bacteriological Samples from :																														
Public Mains : Satisfactory						26						6							57					12						34
Public Mains : Unsatisfactory						2						0							3					3						1
Private Mains : Satisfactory						0						0							0					2						3
Private Mains : Unsatisfactory						0						0							0					3						0
Wells, streams, pumps, etc. : Satisfactory						0						0							0					9						1
Wells, streams, pumps, etc. : Unsatisfactory						0						0							0					8						5
Number of Chemical Samples from :																														
Public Mains : Satisfactory						0						0							1					0						1
Public Mains : Unsatisfactory						0						0							0					0						0
Private Mains : Satisfactory						0						0							0					0						0
Private Mains : Unsatisfactory						0						0							0					0						0
Wells, streams, pumps, etc. : Satisfactory						0						0							0					0						0
Wells, streams, pumps, etc. : Unsatisfactory						0						0							0					0						0
Number of Public Main Supplies :																														
Chlorinated						1						0							1					All						1
Not chlorinated						0						0							0				0							0
Number of Private Main Supplies :																														
Chlorinated						0						0							0					0						0
Not chlorinated						0						0							0					0						5
Did any sample of water indicate liability to plumbo-solvent action causing contamination by lead ?						No						No						No					No							No

W—Weekly      F—Fortnightly





